FULGOR

HELLENIC CABLE INDUSTRY S.A.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at 31 DECEMBER 2015

According to the International Financial Reporting Standards

2-4 Mesogheion Ave., Athens Tower
Building B, Athens

www.fulgor.gr

General Register of Commerce No.: 240101000

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A. Annual Report by the Board of Directors

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF "FULGOR S.A." ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

Dear Shareholders,
Based on the provisions of Law 2190/1920 we hereby submit you the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the current year 2015.

1. Financial performance for 2015

Company's turnover reached EUR 178,5 million for 2015 compared to EUR 111 million for 2014. The increase noted in Company's turnover is attributed to the production of submarine cables related to the interconnection projects of Cyclades and Ag. Georgios island.
The gross margin for 2015 amounted to gains of EUR 17,8 million versus losses of EUR 1,6 million for 2014. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) amounted to gains of EUR 17 million compared to losses of EUR 8,3 in 2014 while earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) were equal to gains of EUR 12,2 million compared to losses of EUR 12 million for 2014.
Earnings before tax amounted to gains of EUR 4,2 million versus losses of EUR 18,2 million for 2014, while net result after tax amounted to gains of EUR 1,5 million compared to losses of EUR 12,8 million recorded in 2014. The increased profitability before and after tax noticed for 2015 compared to the net losses recorded in 2014 is mainly the result of the sale and installation of submarine cables.
The Company continued to undertake initiatives in order to improve its competitiveness and reduce production costs. These initiatives focus on increasing the efficiency of production plants by reducing payroll costs per unit of output and reducing the cost of raw materials used to manufacture the Company's products. The completion of the investment program in Sousaki, Corinth was the main driver in order the aforementioned efficiencies to be achieved.
Nevertheless, it should be noted that the valuation of the basic (non-hedged) stock metal had a negative effect (approximately EUR 0,3 million) due to the decreasing copper prices on the metal exchange.
During 2015, investments amounted to EUR 5,2 million in the FULGOR plant at Sousaki, which mainly related to disbursements for the purchase and installation of equipment for the completion of the investment required for the production of submarine high voltage cables.
The funds to finance the investment and the required working capital due to increased sales, derived from the increase in net debt of the company, which amounted to EUR 77,5 million at December 31, 2015 compared to EUR 66,8 million at December 31, 2014 and from the share capital increase performed during 2015, which amounted to EUR 14,4 million.
Short-term liabilities amounted to EUR 83,9 million, while current assets amounted to EUR 57,8 million. However, this fact does not raise any concerns, since current liabilities include liabilities of EUR 18,9 million, which are due to related parties (mainly to the parent company HELLENIC CABLES S.A., which continues and provides financial support to FULGOR). Additionally, an amount of EUR 12,4 million concerns notes payable to suppliers for submarine high voltage cable production equipment.

2. Significant event incurred during 2015

During 2015, the parent company HELLENIC CABLES S.A. undertook a share capital increase. More specifically, the Extraordinary General Meeting of April 15, 2015 decided on a share capital increase by EUR 14.400.000 of which the amount of EUR 2.646.000 accounted for the share capital increase and the remainder of EUR 11.754.000 represented the share premium. The share capital increase performed enabled the Company to be in compliance with the requirements of the article 47 of L.2190/1920, while part of this share capital increase was used in order the requirements for own participation in the investment plan submitted by FULGOR in the context of Investment Incentives Law 3908/2011, as amended by Law 4146/2013, to be met. The share capital increase was approved by the Prefecture of Attica on March 3, 2016.

3. Financial ratios

The financial ratios which show the financial position of the Company are presented in the table below:

	COMPANY	
	2015	**2014**
Gross profit margin (Gross profit/ Sales)	10,0%	-1,5%
Net profit margin (Net profit/ Sales)	0,8%	-11,5%
Liquidity (Current assets/ Current liabilities)	0,69	0,48
Inventory turnover ratio (Inventory/ Cost of sales) x 365 days	55	99
Trade receivables turnover ratio (Trade receivables/Sales) x 365 days	33	20
Accounts payable turnover ratio (Trade payable / Cost of sales) x 365 days	95	177

Almost all the ratios in the table above are improved for 2015 compared to the respective figures for 2014 due to net gains after tax of EUR 1,2 million (total comprehensive income after taxes) and the increase of the Share Capital and Share Premium by EUR 14,4 million.

4. Objectives and outlook for 2016

The developments in Greece during 2015 intensified the financial uncertainty, while the discussions at a national and international level regarding the review of Greece's financing program terms prolonged the volatility in the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece. Nevertheless, there were signs of stabilization during the last months of 2015 enabling the unfettered continuation of business.
The Company believes that any negative developments in the Greek economy are not expected to significantly affect its proper operation, considering that sales of submarine cables in the domestic market relate to signed contracts for projects with assured funding and sales of wires and conductors are mainly addressed to related companies of HELLENIC CABLES Group.

FULGOR remains optimistic regarding its prospects for 2016 and management continually assesses the situation to ensure that all necessary and possible measures and actions are undertaken in order to maximize the benefit for the Company. HELLENIC CABLES Group has undertaken major projects for submarine medium and high voltage cables and these cables will be produced by FULGOR. The initiatives undertaken in recent years have focused both on the development of a competitive sales network and on the increase of productivity and the reduction of production costs. FULGOR is in a position to seize any opportunities emerging worldwide and rival the top companies of the industry by taking advantage of the competitive sales network developed during the last years by HELLENIC CABLES Group.

5. Corporate Responsibility and Sustainable Development

FULGOR acknowledges Corporate Responsibility as a necessity since it plays an important role in the process towards Sustainable Development. Our focus on the principles of Corporate Responsibility and Sustainable Development is reflected in both the long-term corporate strategy and our everyday activities.

5.1 Economic Development and proper Corporate Governance

The objective set to strengthen the financial position and further growth of FULGOR drives the Company's decisions and strategic choices. The principles governing responsible operation, respect for the needs of its stakeholders and the environment as well as transparency in all aspects of activity are the context in which any decisions pertaining to FULGOR's future are made.
For FULGOR, to defend the interests of all its stakeholders is a commitment and is attained by choosing the most appropriate corporate governance practices. Through the decisions made at both strategic and functional level, FULGOR seeks to promote the concept of business ethics, safeguard its transparent operation and bring in line Company management with the interests of its stakeholders.

5.2 Responsibility towards the market

FULGOR is an active player in both domestic and international markets. The purpose of the Company is to manufacture high quality products which are reliable, fulfil customers' special requirements and expectations and meet the needs and challenges of modern technology and integrated services. To attain its objectives and expand to new markets, the Company makes continuous investments in the development of new products and services.

5.3 Responsibility towards the employees

The People in FULGOR play a leading role in its development. Acknowledging their contribution, the Company has undertaken the commitment to ensure continuous development and strengthening of its Human Resources. Driven by such commitment, the Company has developed a Human Resources Policy and applies procedures which lead to the development of the employees' skills. FULGOR promotes the establishment of an encouraging work atmosphere among employees, approves constructive collaboration and motivates its employees to adopt a behaviour qualified by responsibility, honesty, integrity, fairness, courtesy to colleagues, customers, collaborators, suppliers and the local communities in which the Company operates.

5.4 Care for the Health and Safety at work

Maintaining a healthy and safe environment is a priority for FULGOR. Effective management of work Health and Safety issues is attained through the Work Health and Safety Management System that has been developed. The Company implements an integrated Health and Safety Management System which has been certified according to the international standard OHSAS 18001:2007.

5.5 Care for the environment

The protection of the Environment is a key concern of FULGOR and, thus, the Company makes investments every year in order to reduce its environmental footprint at all times. The Company implements an integrated Environmental Management System, which has been certified according to the international standard OHSAS 14001:2004, to all its plants.

5.6 Responsibility towards the Society

FULGOR attaches particular importance to contribution to the society, as illustrated by the efforts and initiatives of both Management and its employees. The objective of our Company is to contribute to the development of local communities and especially to the generation of added value for the surrounding communities. Local Employment, Local Economy and Volunteerism are the pillars through which FULGOR aims to strengthen local communities.

6. Main risks and uncertainties

FULGOR's risk management policies are applied in order to identify and to analyse the risks that the Company is exposed to, set risk-taking limits and apply relevant control systems. The risk management policies and relevant systems are reviewed on a periodic basis to take into account any changes in the market and the company's activities.

The implementation of risk management policies and procedures is supervised by the Internal Audit department of Viohalco, which performs ordinary and extraordinary audits relating to the implementation of procedures, whereas the results of such audits are notified to the Board of Directors.

6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk concerns the risk of incurred losses for the company in case a client or other third party involved in a transaction including a financial instrument fails to fulfill its obligations according to the terms and conditions laid down in the relevant contract. Credit risk is mainly associated with receivables from customers and investments in securities.

6.1.1 Customers and other receivables

The exposure of FULGOR to credit risk is mainly affected by the characteristics of each customer, the demographics of the company's clientele including the risk of default specific to this market and the country in which customers operate. During 2015, FULGOR sales were made, by their greatest part, to affiliated companies and mainly to HELLENIC CABLES and ICME and, thus, it is considered that there is no particular risk of default.

The Board of Directors has laid down a credit policy which requires that all new customers are scrutinised individually as regards their creditworthiness before normal payment terms are proposed to them. The creditworthiness control performed by the Company includes an examination of information from banking sources and other third party credit rating sources, if any. Credit lines are set for every customer, and they are re-examined in the light of current circumstances and, if necessary, the relevant sales and payment terms are readjusted accordingly.

Customer credit lines are normally determined based on the insurance limits obtained for them from insurance companies and then receivables are insured based on such credit lines. Given that a significant number of insurance limits of Greek customers has been discontinued, the credit lines for domestic customers were

considerably reduced while the risk was further diminished through the reduced credit period currently granted to Greek customers.
In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped depending on their credit characteristics, the aging profile of their receivables and the existence of any possible previous difficulties in collecting receivables. Any customers characterised as being of "high risk" are included in a special list of customers and future sales must be received in advance and approved by the Board of Directors. Depending on the background of the customer and its capacity, the Company demands real or other security (e.g. letters of guarantee) in order to secure its receivables, if possible.
FULGOR records provisions for impairment, which represents its estimated losses pertaining to customers, other receivables and investments in securities. The above provision includes mainly impairment losses relating to specific receivables which, based on given conditions, are expected to be incurred, but are not finalised yet.

6.1.2 Guarantees

FULGOR's policy requires that no financial guarantees are provided. By way of exception, however, such guarantees may be provided solely to subsidiaries and affiliates based on a resolution passed by the Board of Directors. No such guarantees were granted as of December 31, 2015.

6.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will fail to fulfil its financial liabilities upon maturity. According to the approach adopted by FULGOR for liquidity management, through the maintenance of absolutely necessary cash and cash equivalents and sufficient credit lines with cooperating banks, the Company will always have adequate funds to fulfil its liabilities upon maturity, both under ordinary and extraordinary conditions, without incurring unacceptable loss or compromising the Company's reputation.
To prevent liquidity risks, when preparing its annual budget, FULGOR estimates its cash flows for one year. The Company also estimates such cash flows every quarter so as to ensure that it holds sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its operating needs, including the fulfilment of its financial liabilities. This policy does not take into account the relevant effect from extreme conditions that cannot be foreseen.

6.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in raw material prices, exchange rates and interest rates which can have an effect on the company's results or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk management is aimed at controlling the exposure of FULGOR to such risks within a framework of acceptable parameters, in parallel with optimisation of performance.
The company uses transactions on derivative financial instruments in order to hedge part of market risks.

6.3.1 Metal Raw Material Fluctuation Risk (copper, aluminum, other metals)

FULGOR bases both its purchases and sales on stock prices/indices linked to the prices of copper and other metals which are used by the Company and included in its products. The risk from metal price fluctuation is covered by hedging instruments (futures and options on London Metal Exchange-LME). The Company, however, does not use hedging instruments for the entire basic stock of its operation and, as a result, any drop in metal prices may have a negative effect on its results through inventories depreciation.

6.3.2 Foreign exchange risk

FULGOR is exposed to foreign exchange risk in connection with its sales and purchases and its loans issued in a currency other than the functional currency of the company, which is Euro. The currencies used for such transactions are mainly the Euro, the US dollar and the pound.
Over time, the company hedges the greatest part of its estimated exposure to foreign currencies in relation to the anticipated sales and purchases as well as receivables and liabilities in foreign currency.

FULGOR mainly enters into foreign currency futures with its foreign counterparties in order to hedge the risk of exchange rate changes, which primarily expire in less than one year from the reporting date. When necessary, such futures are renewed upon expiry. On a per-case basis, foreign exchange risk may also be hedged by obtaining loans in the respective currencies.
Loan interest is in the same currency as that used in the cash flows arising from the company's operating activities, which is mainly Euro.

6.3.3 Interest rate risk

FULGOR obtains funds for its investments and its working capital through bank loans and bond loans, and, thus, debit interest is charged to its results. Any upward trend of interest rates will have a negative effect on results since the Company will bear additional borrowing costs.
The interest rate risk is mitigated as part of FULGOR's loans is obtained based on fixed interest rates, either directly or through the use of financial instruments (interest rate swaps).

6.3.4 Capital management

The policy applied by the Board of Directors includes the maintenance of a robust capital basis, in order to keep FULGOR trustworthy among investors, creditors and market players, and enable the future development of the Company's activities. The Board of Directors monitors capital performance, which is defined by the company as the net results divided by the total net worth, exclusive of non-convertible preferred shares and minority interest. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends distributed to holders of ordinary shares.
The Board of Directors tries to maintain a balance between the higher performance levels which would have been attained through increased loans and the advantages and security offered by a robust and healthy capital basis.
There have been no changes in the approach adopted by the company concerning capital management during the fiscal year.

6.3.5 Macroeconomic environment

The macroeconomic environment in Greece (capital controls, limited business financing from the banking system) make the Company's activity harder and with greater challenges. The support from the parent company is given at all levels (finance, sales, etc.), as it was demonstrated during the current year, as well.

7. Company's Branches

The Company has no branches.

8. Subsequent events

There were no significant events during 2016 that could affect the financial position of the Company.

9. Conclusions

This report presented the financial results for the year 2015, the risks and how they are managed and the prospects and development of the Company for 2016.

Athens, 8 March 2016

The Vice-President of the Board of Directors
Georgios Passas

B. Audit Report by Independent Chartered Auditor

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of FULGOR S.A.

Report on the Company's Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of FULGOR S.A. which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow for the year then ended, as well as a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as these have been adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FULGOR S.A. as of December 31, 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as these were adopted by the European Union.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have agreed and confirmed the content and consistency of the Annual Directors' Report to the accompanying financial statements according to the provisions of the articles 43a, (par.3) and 37 of the Codified Law 2190/1920.

Athens, April 22, 2016

The Certified Public Accountant

Nikos Kaisaris
Reg. No SOEL: 23901

Deloitte.
Hadjipavlou Sofianos & Cambanis S.A.
Assurance & Advisory Services
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C. Financial Statements

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
as at 31 DECEMBER 2015

2-4 Mesogheion Ave., Athens Tower
Building B, Athens

www.fulgor.gr

General Register of Commerce No.: 240101000

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Amounts in Euro)	Note	2015	2014
Revenue	**5**	178.447.085	111.055.843
Cost of Sales	**6**	(160.608.267)	(112.666.797)
Gross Profit		**17.838.818**	**(1.610.954)**
Other income	**7**	702.790	326.501
Distribution expenses	**6**	(1.692.839)	(1.484.678)
Administrative expenses	**6**	(3.542.477)	(2.985.462)
Other expenses	**8**	(1.093.015)	(1.039.127)
Fixed assets valuation at fair value	**14**	-	(5.264.431)
Operating results		**12.213.277**	**(12.058.151)**
Finance income	**9**	408.313	568.524
Finance expenses	**10**	(8.391.505)	(6.720.788)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**4.230.085**	**(18.210.415)**
Income tax	**11**	(2.729.797)	5.458.698
Profit /(loss) after tax		**1.500.288**	**(12.751.717)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains/(losses)	**12**	78.964	(263.654)
Related tax		(22.990)	68.550
		55.974	**(195.104)**
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**14**	-	1.576.847
Related tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		(47.305)	(409.980)
Profits / (losses) from derivatives valuation for cash flow risk hedging		(355.219)	267.433
Related tax on derivatives valuation		92.900	(69.532)
		(262.319)	**1.364.767**
Other comprehensive income after tax		**(253.650)**	**1.169.663**
Total comprehensive income after tax		**1.246.638**	**(11.582.054)**

The notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts in Euro)

	Note	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**14**	117.244.613	118.306.164
Intangible assets	**15**	1.639.668	1.347.259
Other receivable		132.131	272.039
Investment property	**16**	332.039	332.039
Blocked deposit accounts		193.130	193.130
Total non-current assets		**119.541.581**	**120.450.631**
Inventory	**18**	24.374.531	30.586.526
Trade and other receivables	**19**	32.102.789	20.414.697
Derivatives		-	349.727
Cash and cash equivalents	**20**	1.309.591	556.260
Total current assets		**57.786.912**	**51.907.210**
Total assets		**177.328.493**	**172.357.841**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share Capital	**21**	40.014.097	37.368.097
Share premium	**21**	44.186.801	32.432.801
Reserves	**22**	14.335.786	14.738.124
Profits/(Losses) carried forward		(76.099.712)	(77.748.688)
Total Equity		**22.436.972**	**6.790.334**
LIABILITIES			
Loans & Borrowings	**23**	44.828.371	36.655.793
Employee benefit obligation	**12**	809.100	884.083
Grants	**26**	11.486.006	7.914.769
Other long-term liabilities	**24**	10.233.540	11.918.006
Deferred tax liabilities	**11**	3.665.162	957.970
Total long-term liabilities		**71.022.181**	**58.330.621**
Loans & Borrowings	**23**	32.021.201	30.695.573
Trade and other liabilities	**25**	51.827.063	76.541.313
Derivatives	**27.2**	21.076	-
Total short-term liabilities		**83.869.340**	**107.236.886**
Total liabilities		**154.891.521**	**165.567.507**
Total equity and liabilities		**177.328.493**	**172.357.841**

The notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amounts in Euro)	Share Capital and Share premium	Hedging reserve	Fixed assets revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profits / (Losses) carried forward	Total equity
Balance as at January 1, 2014	**65.688.898**	**51.566**	**-**	**13.450.918**	**(64.930.994)**	**14.260.388**
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(12.751.717)	(12.751.717)
Other comprehensive income	-	197.900	1.166.867	-	(195.104)	1.169.663
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**197.900**	**1.166.867**	**-**	**(12.946.821)**	**(11.582.054)**
Transactions with shareholders:						
Transfer of reserves	-	-	-	(129.127)	129.127	-
Share capital increase	4.112.000	-	-	-	-	4.112.000
Total transactions with shareholders	**4.112.000**	**-**	**-**	**(129.127)**	**129.127**	**4.112.000**
Balance as at December 31, 2014	**69.800.898**	**249.466**	**1.166.867**	**13.321.791**	**(77.748.688)**	**6.790.334**
Balance as at January 1, 2015	**69.800.898**	**249.466**	**1.166.867**	**13.321.791**	**(77.748.688)**	**6.790.334**
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	1.500.288	1.500.288
Other comprehensive income	-	(262.319)	(47.305)	-	55.974	(253.650)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(262.319)**	**(47.305)**	**-**	**1.556.262**	**1.246.638**
Transactions with shareholders:						
Transfer of reserves	-	-	(67.554)	(25.160)	92.714	-
Share capital increase	14.400.000	-	-	-	-	14.400.000
Total transactions with shareholders	**14.400.000**	**-**	**-**	**(25.160)**	**92.714**	**14.400.000**
Balance as at December 31, 2015	**84.200.898**	**(12.852)**	**1.052.007**	**13.296.631**	**(76.099.712)**	**22.436.972**

The notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

(Amounts in Euro)

	Note	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		4.230.085	(18.210.415)
Plus /(less) adjustments for:			
Depreciation / Amortization	**14,15**	5.206.326	3.808.524
Profits from the sale of fixed assets		(31.243)	(176.602)
Losses from the destruction/impairment of fixed assets		40.773	5.583.699
Grants amortization		(425.541)	(65.981)
Income from reversal of provisions		520.361	(365.766)
Results (income, expenses, profit and loss) from investment activity		15.584	(12.816)
Interest charges and related expenses	**10**	8.077.775	6.170.036
Interest and related income	**9**	(88.884)	(11.637)
Plus / (less) adjustments for changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		5.870.675	(9.210.813)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		(7.726.466)	(6.249.513)
(Decrease)/increase in payables (except loans & borrowings)		(26.277.048)	14.572.889
Interest and related expenses paid		(5.292.691)	(3.779.410)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(15.880.294)**	**(7.947.805)**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchases of tangible assets	**14,16**	(5.198.886)	(23.262.602)
Purchases of intangible assets	**15**	(84.086)	(101.389)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		836.258	1.255.252
Interest received	**9**	88.884	11.637
Net cash flows from investment activities		**(4.357.830)**	**(22.097.102)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	**21**	14.400.000	4.112.000
Loans obtained		9.001.579	18.421.119
Repayment of loans		(2.410.124)	(2.410.124)
Grants received	**26**	-	7.920.000
Repayment of financial lease		-	(166.641)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**20.991.455**	**27.876.354**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**753.331**	**(2.168.553)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		556.260	2.724.813
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**20**	**1.309.591**	**556.260**

The notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Information for the company

Fulgor S.A. (the Company) is seated in Greece, 2-4 Mesogheion Ave, Athens Tower, B' Building, Athens.

The individual financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of HELLENIC CABLES S.A. and HALCOR S.A., which are listed on Athens Stock Exchange, and of VIOHALCO SA/NV, which is listed on EURONEXT in Belgium.

On 31 December 2014, the direct holding of HELLENIC CABLES S.A. in the Company stood at 100% while the direct and indirect holding of HALCOR S.A. and VIOHALCO SA/NV amounted to 72.53% and 74.48% respectively.

The Company operates in Greece and is involved in the production and distribution of all types and forms of cables (submarine, energy, telecommunications, etc).

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations, as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 March 2016 and have been uploaded on www.fulgor.gr. The Company's General Commercial Register No. is 240101000.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared according to the principle of historical cost, except for the financial derivative instruments, property, plant and equipment and investment property, which are presented at fair value.

2.3 Use of going concern assumption

On December 31, 2015, the Company's short-term liabilities exceeded total current assets by EUR 26.1 million (December 31, 2014: EUR 55.3 million).
Company's financing is considered guaranteed in the near future given that the management of the parent company has given assurances that they will support the Company to avoid any liquidity problems, since a significant part of the short-term liabilities are owed the parent company (amount of EUR 15.9 million approximately).
This support is implemented in various forms such as share capital increase, lengthening of payment periods and sales support.
Given the above, the Company's financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption and assume that the Company will have adequate financing to meet the Company's financing and operating needs in the near future.

2.4 Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is given in Euro and has been rounded to the nearest unit, unless otherwise indicated in separate notes. Such rounding results in minor differences in the tables incorporated in this Annual Financial Report.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires that management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions which may affect the accounting balances of assets and liabilities as well as the income and expense items. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and relevant assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any deviations of the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which they are reviewed provided they concern solely the current period or, if they refer to future periods, the deviations concern both current and future periods.

The judgements made by Management when applying the accounting policies, which are expected to have significant influence in the Financial Statements of the Company are as follows:

Moreover, during each fiscal year Management examines the following, based on assumptions and estimates:

- the useful life and residual value of depreciable and non- depreciable tangible and intangible assets;
- the amount of provisions for defined benefit obligation, for income tax of unaudited fiscal years, for obsolete or slow-moving inventories and for disputed cases;
- the recoverability of the deferred tax assets.

The main sources of uncertainty for the Company on the date that the Financial Statements were compiled which may have a significant effect on the book values of assets and liabilities concern:

- the useful life of depreciable tangible and intangible assets (Notes 14, 15);
- the estimates about the recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 11);
- doubtful debts (Note 27.1);
- the measurement of liabilities for defined benefit obligation (Note 12);
- the measurement of fair value of property, plant & equipment and investment property (Note 14, 16).

3. New standards, interpretations and amendments of existing standards

The accounting principles used in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Company’s and the Group’s financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2014 except of the implementation of the new standards and interpretations set out below which must be applied to the annual financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2015 and had minor or nil impact on the Group’s and the Company’s financial statements:

IAS 19 (Amendment) “Employee Benefits”: The narrow-scope amendments to the standard refer to the contributions of employees or third parties to defined-benefit plans. Such amendments aim to streamline the accounting treatment of those contributions that are independent of the number of years of the employees' past service such as those employee contributions that are a fixed percentage of the employees' salary and can be recognised as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered.

Annual Improvements to 2010 – 2012 Cycle:
The following amendments describe the most important changes brought to IFRSs due to the results of the 2010-2012 annual improvement program of the IASB.

IFRS 2 “Share-based payment”: This amendment clarifies the definition of “vesting condition” and adds definitions for “performance condition” and “service condition”.

IFRS 3 “Business combinations”: The amendment clarifies that the liability for a contingent consideration qualifying as financial asset is classified as a financial liability or an equity instrument based on the definitions of IAS 32 "Financial

Instruments: Presentation". It also clarifies that any contingent consideration, either financial or not, which is not classified as an equity instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 8 "Operating segments": The amendment requires an entity to disclose the judgments made by Management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. It also clarifies that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets only if the segment assets are reported regularly.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": The amendment clarifies that the standard does not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables at the invoice amounts if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets": Both standards were amended to clarify how an entity applying the revaluation model should treat the book value of an item of property, plant and equipment prior to depreciation, and accumulated depreciation.

IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures": The standard was amended to specify that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2011-2013 Cycle:
The following amendments describe the most important changes brought to IFRSs due to the results of the annual improvement program of the 2011-2013 Cycle carried out by the IASB.

IFRS 3 "Business combinations": The amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of a joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement": It clarifies that the scope of the portfolio exception defined in paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes all contracts accounted for within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" or IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation".

IAS 40 "Investment Property": The amendment clarifies that determining whether a specific transaction meets the definition of both a business combination as defined in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and investment property as defined in IAS 40 "Investment Property" requires the separate application of both standards independently of each other.

Mandatory standards and Interpretations for subsequent periods:
Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued that were not mandatory for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2015 and have not been adopted earlier by the Group. The Group considers the effect of the new standards and amendments on its financial statements without having assessed any effect on the financial position of the Group or the Company. There are no other standards which have not yet been put into effect and are expected to have a significant effect on the Group in the current or future periods and on transactions held in the foreseeable future.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018): The final version of IFRS 9 which sets out the accounting principles on financial instruments replaces IAS 39. The standard includes the accounting principles in the following sectors:
Classification and measurement: Financial assets are classified based on the business model in which they are held and the nature of their contractual cash flows. The version of IFRS 9 (2014) introduces the category of "fair value through other comprehensive income" for certain securities. Financial liabilities are classified like in IAS 39 but there are differences in the measurement of the entity's credit risk.
Impairment: The version of IFRS 9 (2014) introduces an approach of "expected credit loss" for measuring the impairment of financial assets. Thus, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. Hedge accounting: It introduces an approach to hedge accounting which has been designed so as to align how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging their financial and non-financial risk exposures.
Elimination: The rules applying to the elimination of financial assets and financial liabilities were transferred from IAS 39.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018): IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps of the model are as follows: Identify the contract with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and finally recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. In addition, it provides guidance on issues such as the time at which income is posted, the accounting treatment of variable consideration, the costs incurred to fulfil and obtain a contract and various relevant issues. New disclosures are also introduced. The standard has not been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 16 "**Leases**" (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019): IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and replaced IAS 17. The standard aims to ensure that both lessees and lessors provide useful information giving a fair view of the substance of leasing-related transactions. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model according to which a lessee is required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. As regards the accounting treatment on the part of the lessor, IFRS substantially carries forward the requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The standard has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 11 (**Amendment**) "**Joint Arrangements**" (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): The amended version of IFRS 11 requires acquirers of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations") to apply all accounting principles of business combinations included in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs save those accounting principles clashing with the stipulations of IFRS 11. In addition, the amendment requires the disclosure of any information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs on business combinations.

IAS 16 "**Property, Plant and Equipment**" and **IAS 38** "**Intangible Assets**" **(amendment)** (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): These amendments clarify that a revenue-based method is not considered to be an appropriate method of asset depreciation and also specify that a revenue-based method is an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.

IAS 27 (Amendment) "Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements"
(applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): IAS 27 is amended to allow the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

IAS 1 (Amendments) "**Disclosures**" (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): The amendments clarify the guidance of IAS 1 on the concepts of materiality and aggregation, presentation of sub-totals, structure of financial statements and disclosures of accounting policies.

IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and **IAS 28 (Amendment) "Investment Entities": Applying the Consolidation Exception**" (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): The amendments specify how the exemption of investment entities and their subsidiaries from mandatory consolidation is implemented. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle (applicable for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016): The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle makes amendments to the following standards: IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"

- IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"
- IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures"
- IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"
- IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting"

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting principles listed below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been consistently applied.

4.1 Financial assets and liabilities

(a) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of receivables and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and long-term liabilities, trade and other payables. These instruments are classified by the Company pursuant to the purpose for which they were acquired. Management decides on adequate classification of the investment at the time of acquisition. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus acquisition cost save those recognised at fair value. Assets are measured as per their classification.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially booked at their fair value and are subsequently measured at their non-depreciated cost less impairment losses. Impairment losses are recognised when there are objective indications that the Company is not in a position to collect all or part of the amounts due based on contractual terms. The amount of impairment loss is the difference between the book value of receivables and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The amount of provision is recognised in the income statement as an expense.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances, sight deposits and short-term, high-liquid and low-risk investments.

(d) Financial assets available for sale

This category includes non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this sub-category or cannot be classified as “held to maturity” or as financial assets at “fair value through profit or loss”. The purchase and sale of an investment is recognised on the day that the transaction is carried out, which is also the day on which the Company is committed to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recorded at their fair value plus any expense associated with the transaction. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the relevant gains or losses are recognised in Fair Value reserves in shareholder’s equity until they are sold or impaired. The fair value of those items traded on a regulated market corresponds to the closing price. As for the other items for which fair value cannot be reliably determined, fair value corresponds to acquisition cost. Impairment loss is recognised through transfer of accumulated loss from reserves to operating results. The accumulated loss that is transferred is the difference between the acquisition cost after depreciation through the effective interest rate and the current fair value less the impairment already posted to results during prior periods. Impairment losses that have been recognised through profit or loss cannot be reversed through profit or loss for equity financial assets. The Company carries out tests for impairment; in the case of listed shares, impairment consists in mandatory or prolonged reduction of fair value in relation to the acquisition cost which, in such case, is posted through profit or loss.

(e) Fair value

The fair values of financial assets traded in active markets are designated based on current market price. In the case of assets not traded in active markets, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques such as recent transaction analysis, reference to comparables and cash flow discounts.

(f) Loans & Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recorded at their fair value, decreased by any direct expense that is required in order to complete the transaction. They are subsequently valuated at amortized cost based on the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amount that has been collected (net of relative expenses) and the settlement value is recorded in the results during the term of the loan based on the effective interest rate method.

Loans are classified as short-term liabilities unless the Company has the right to defer the settlement thereof for at least 12 months from the reporting date. Loan interest charges are directly posted to the income statement of the period they concern. Recognition stops when contractual obligations are cancelled, expire or are sold.

4.2 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivatives to hedge the risk of a change in interest rates and foreign currencies. Derivatives are initially and subsequently recognised at their fair value. The method by which profits and losses are recognised depends on whether derivatives are designated as a hedging instrument or are held for trading.

When entering into transactions the Company records the proportion between hedged assets and hedging assets and the relevant risk management strategy. When entering into the contract and thereafter the estimate is recorded about the high effectiveness of hedging both for fair value hedges and for cash flow hedges. As for future transaction hedging, the probability to complete the transaction is substantiated.

(a) Fair value hedging

Changes in the fair value of derivatives which are defined as fair value hedges are posted to the statement of profit or loss as are the changes in the fair value of the hedged assets which are attributed to the risk offset.

(b) Cash Flow hedges

The effective proportion of a change in the fair value of derivatives defined as cash flow change hedges is posted to an Equity Reserve. The gain or loss on the non-effective proportion is posted through profit or loss. The amounts posted as an Equity Reserve are carried forward to the results of the periods where the hedged assets affect profits or losses. In cases of hedging forecast future transactions which result in recognition of a non-monetary asset (e.g. inventory) or liability, profits or losses which had been posted to equity are carried forward to acquisition cost of the non-financial asset generated.

When a hedging instrument matures or is sold or when the hedging proportion no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, the profits and losses accrued to Equity remain as a reserve and are carried forward to the results when the hedge affects profits or losses. In the case of a hedge on a forecast future transaction which is no longer expected to be realised, the profits or losses accrued to Equity are transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

4.3 Share capital

The share capital consists of ordinary registered shares and is recognised in equity. The expenses directly related to the Company's share capital increase are deducted from the proceeds of the issue and reduce accordingly shareholder's equity.

Dividends in ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they have been approved by shareholders.

The acquisition cost of treasury shares including various expenses is deducted from shareholder's equity until own shares are sold or cancelled. In case own shares are sold or re-issued, the price will be directly posted to equity.

4.4 Property, plant & equipment

(a) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment held for use in manufacturing or providing goods and services or for administrative purposes are presented in the statement of financial position at their adjusted value which is the fair value on the valuation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment. Revaluations are carried out at regular intervals to ensure that book values do not vary substantially from those that would be determined using the fair value upon expiry of each reporting period.

If a revaluation results in an increase in value of property, plant and equipment, this is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and is directly posted to “Fixed assets revaluation reserve” in Equity, except if the amount reverses prior impairment losses for the same asset that had been previously recognised through profit or loss. A decrease arising as a result of a revaluation is recognised as an expense to the extent that it exceeds any amount previously credited to the “Fixed assets revaluation reserve” relating to the same asset.

Transport means, other machinery, furniture and other equipment are reflected at historical cost less depreciation. The historical cost includes expenses directly allocated to the acquisition and establishment cost of the fixed asset. Costs may also include profits/losses arising from foreign currency cash flow hedging with respect to fixed assets purchases.

When tangible assets are sold, differences between the price received and the book value are posted as profits or losses in the income statement in the account "Other income" or "Other expenses" as the case may be. When the book value of a tangible fixed asset exceeds its recoverable value, the difference (impairment loss) is directly recorded in the income statement.

(b) Amortisation and depreciation

Plots and land are not depreciated. Other tangible fixed assets are depreciated based on the straight line method with equal annual burdens during the asset’s expected service life, so that the cost may be deleted at its residual value**.** The expected service lives of assets are set as follows:

– Buildings	20 - 50 years
– Machinery	10 - 40 years
– Machinery & equipment	10 - 15 years
– Control instruments	10 - 40 years
– Cars	4 - 10 years
– Furniture and other fixtures	1-10 years

The residual value and useful life of tangible fixed assets are reviewed and adjusted on every reporting date, if that is considered necessary.

4.5 Intangible assets

The Company has classified industrial property rights related to trademarks, licenses and software programs under such category.

Concessions and industrial property rights

Concessions and industrial property rights include trademarks and licenses with specific service life and are estimated at their acquisition cost less depreciation. These assets are depreciated based on the straight-line method during their service life, which ranges from 10 to 15 years. Wherever intangible assets with indefinite useful life have been recognised, these are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Their cost includes the cost of studies, laboratory tests and consumables.

Software

Software licenses are estimated at their acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. These assets are depreciated based on the straight-line method during their service life, which ranges between 3 to 5 years.

Expenditure required for the maintenance of software programs are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement in the year in which they are incurred.

4.6 Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at acquisition cost and is subsequently recognised at fair value with any changes thereof recognised as gain or loss through profit or loss.

The profits or losses arising from the disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net inflow from the disposal and the book value of the asset) are recognised through profit or loss during the period of disposal. When an investment property previously recognised in “Property, plant and equipment” and adjusted is sold, and then the relevant value adjustment reserve is carried forward.

4.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower between their acquisition cost or production cost and their net realizable value. The acquisition cost of the purchased inventories is specified by applying the annual weighted average cost method and includes all the expenses incurred for their acquisition and transport.

The production cost of produced inventories also includes the proportionate industrial overheads under normal conditions of productive operation.

The net realizable value of inventories is considered to be the estimated selling price thereof under normal business conditions less the estimated selling expenses.

4.8 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed on each reporting date and are adjusted so as to reflect the present value of the expense expected to be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability is not recognised in financial statements but is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements but is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Company has approved a detailed restructuring plan and such restructuring has already started or publicly announced. No future operating costs are recognised for raising provisions.

4.9 Employee benefit obligation

(a) Short-term benefits

Short-term personnel benefits in cash and in kind are recorded as an expense when these accrue. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid as benefit to the staff and its executives if there is a legal or contractual obligation to pay this amount as a result of employee services and insofar as such liability can be reliably measured.

(b) Defined-contribution plans

Defined-contribution plans are plans for the period after the employee has ceased to work during which the Company pays a defined amount to a third legal entity without any other obligation. Obligations for contributions to defined-contribution plans are recognised as expense through profit or loss at the time they are due.

(c) Defined-benefit plans

Defined-benefit plans are any other retirement plans, which are not included in defined-contribution plans. The obligation posted to the statement of financial position for defined-benefit plans is calculated as the present value of the future benefit of the employee for his services for the defined benefit. An independent actuary on an annual basis calculates the defined benefit obligation by using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting the expected future cash outflows. The discount rate used corresponds to the index of European bonds of low credit risk "Iboxx AA-rated Euro corporate bond 10+ year".

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited directly to equity through the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss.

(c) Staff leaving indemnity benefits

Leaving indemnity benefits are paid when employees depart before their retirement date. The Company posts these benefits when it undertakes either to terminate the employment of current employees in line with a detailed plan which is not likely to be withdrawn or when these benefits are offered as an incentive for voluntary redundancy. Staff leaving indemnity benefits due 12 months after the reporting date are discounted. In the case of termination of employment where it is impossible to determine which employees will make use of the benefits, they are not booked but simply disclosed as a contingent liability.

4.10 Revenue

Sales of products: Income from sales of products and merchandise includes the fair value of their sale, net of Value Added Tax, discounts and returns. Sales of goods are recognised when the Company delivers the goods to its customers based on contractual terms and international transportation rules or the goods are accepted by the customers and the collection of the claim is reasonably guaranteed.

Construction contracts

The Company deals with construction contracts pertaining mainly to construction and installation projects of high voltage submarine cables. A construction contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a group of interrelated or interdependent assets in terms of design, technology and operation or their final objective or use.

The expenses related to a contract are recognised when incurred.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue generated from the contract is recognised solely to the extent that contract costs incurred are expected to be recoverable.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs generated from the contract are recognised during the term of the contract as income and expense respectively. The Company applies the percentage of completion method of accounting in order to determine the appropriate amount of income and expense that the Company will recognise during a given period. The stage of completion is measured on the basis of the expenses incurred until the reporting date in relation to the total estimated expenses for each contract. The criteria used to specify the stage of completion of each project are objectively the following:

- During cable production stage, the estimate of percentage completion depending on the type of contract is based either on: a) the ratio between the number of actual production hours and total number of budgeted hours; or b) the quantity of the manufactured and verified lengths of cable compared to the total quantity of lengths provided for in the contract.

- During cable installation stage, the estimate of percentage completion is based on the contractual time schedules based on the anticipated works such as cable transportation, the meters installed and their connection with networks.

Whenever it is probable that the contractual total cost will exceed the total income, the expected loss is directly recognised in the income statement as expense.

For the cost realised until the end of the year to be calculated, any expenses related to future works regarding the contract shall be exempted and appear as work in progress. The cost of works in progress during production process includes the direct borrowing costs. The total cost realised and the profit/ loss recognised for each contract is compared with the progressive invoicing until the end of the year.

Whenever the expenses incurred plus the net profits (less losses) that have been recognised exceed progressive invoicing, the difference is recognised as receivable from customers of works contracts in the item “Trade and other receivables”. Whenever progressive invoicing exceeds the incurred expenses plus the net profits (less losses) that have been recognised, the balance is presented as liability to the customers of works contracts in the item "Trade and other payables”.

Provision of services: Income from the provision of services is accounted for in the period in which the services are rendered, based on their stage of completion in relation to all the services that shall be rendered.

Income from interest: Income from interest is recognised based on time proportion and with the use of the effective interest rate. When receivables are impaired, the book value thereof is reduced to their recoverable amount, which is the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted with the initial effective interest rate. Subsequently, interest is accounted for based on the same interest rate that is applied to the impaired (new book) value

4.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale form part of the acquisition cost of that asset from the start date as such is specified in the relevant IAS until the time it is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. Any income on the temporary investment of borrowings for financing the above qualifying asset and the collection of grants reduce the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. In other events, borrowing costs are charged through profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

To the extent that funds are part of a general loan and are used for acquiring a qualifying asset, costs eligible for capitalisation are specified by applying a capitalisation rate to the investment expenses incurred for that asset.

4.12 Grants

A subsidy represents a contribution provided by the State in the form of resources transferred to an entity, in return for existing or future maintenance of certain resources relating to its operation. The above term does not include state aids which, due to their nature, are not measurable, or transactions with the State which are impossible to separate from an entity’s ordinary transactions.

The Company recognises state subsidies which meet the following criteria in aggregate: a) there is presumed certainty that the enterprise has complied or will comply with the terms of the subsidy; and b) the subsidy amount has been collected or its collection is probable. They are recorded at fair value and are systematically recognised in income, on the basis of correlating subsidies to the corresponding costs that are subsidised.

Any subsidies pertaining to assets are included in long-term liabilities as income in subsequent fiscal years and are recognised systematically and rationally in income over the service life of the fixed asset.

4.13 Operating lease expense

Payments for operating leases are allocated as an expense to the income statement according to the direct method throughout the lease term. The received leasing subsidies are posted through profit or loss as an integral part of the expense throughout the lease term.

4.14 Finance income/expenses

Net financial expenses consist of loan interest charges that are calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest arising from invested cash, income from dividends, foreign exchange gains and losses as well as the profits and losses from hedging instruments posted to the income statement.

Accrued interest is posted to the income statement based on the effective interest rate method. Income from dividends is posted to the income statement on the date dividend distribution is approved.

4.15 Income tax

The income tax to operating results consists of the current year tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the year's operating results unless it is related to items directly recognised in equity and thus it is recognised in equity.

The current year tax is the expected tax liability over the taxable income using the applicable tax rates and any adjustment related to a prior period tax liability.

The deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet method based on the temporary differences arising between the book value of the assets and liabilities included in the Financial Statements and the tax value attributed to such in accordance with tax laws. For deferred taxes to be determined, the enacted tax rates or the tax rates enacted on the balance sheet preparation date and applying on a subsequent date are used.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will suffice for offsetting temporary differences. The deferred tax asset is reduced in case it is probable that no tax benefit will occur.

5. Revenue

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Sales of merchandise and products	112.181.882	87.486.903
Construction contract revenue	36.147.011	2.008.570
Sales of by-products and scrap	5.651.411	6.260.322
Sales of raw materials and packaging materials	20.072.115	11.993.537
Income from services	4.394.666	3.306.511
	178.447.085	**111.055.843**

6. Expenses by nature

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Consumption of inventories	118.920.674	97.115.931
Personnel expenses	6.992.302	6.734.219
Out of which:		
Amount capitalised as direct fixed asset construction costs	-	*(795.436)*
Third party fees	27.879.722	(134.832)
Energy cost	2.435.103	5.949.866
Depreciation and amortization	5.206.326	1.472.148
Μεταφορικά	92.905	3.808.524
Transportation expenses	70.723	356.798
Insurance fees	631.138	97.251
Provisions	804.340	314.789
Taxes	206.292	282.783
Other	2.604.059	1.934.896
Total Cost of sales, Distribution and Administration expenses	**165.843.583**	**117.136.937**

The “Third party fees” in the table above includes fees of EUR 55.200 paid to the auditors of the Company for the fiscal year 2015.

Personnel expenses are analysed as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Salaries and wages	5.238.505	4.891.736
Contributions to social security funds	1.314.700	1.313.929
Staff retirement indemnities	110.488	215.898
Other personnel expenses	328.609	312.656
	6.992.302	**6.734.219**

7. Other income

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Income from reversal of provisions	-	12.802
Grants amortization	425.541	65.981
Income from liabilities write-off	94.632	23.110
Profits from the sale of fixed assets	31.243	176.602
Income from recharges of expenses to third parties	79.656	19.015
Prior period income	62.261	23.503
Other income	9.457	5.488
Total	**702.790**	**326.501**

8. Other expenses

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Prior period expenses	244.021	115.760
Other provisions	175.059	26.500
Taxes - duties	101.717	74.045
Fixed assets write-off - impairment	40.773	319.268
Penalty clauses	317.243	13.096
Personnel compensation	3.981	135.655
Other expenses	210.221	354.803
Total	**1.093.015**	**1.039.127**

9. Finance income

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Interest income	88.884	11.637
Foreign exchange differences	263.674	504.357
Gains from foreign exchange swaps	55.755	52.530
	408.313	**568.524**

10. Finance expenses

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Interest charges and related expenses	8.077.775	6.170.036
Foreign exchange differences	48.679	208.490
Losses from foreign exchange swaps	265.052	342.262
	8.391.505	**6.720.788**

11. Income tax

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Current tax	-	-
Deferred taxation	(2.729.797)	5.458.698
	(2.729.797)	**5.458.698**

Current tax

According to Law 4334/2015 and Law 4336/2015 that were enacted in 2015, the income tax rate for legal entities in Greece is set at 29% for the year 2015, while for 2014 amounted to 26%. The income tax advance was increased from 80% to 100% and is effective as of 1 January 2015. In case of profit distribution, withholding tax of 10% is imposed, according to article 48 of Law 4172/2013.

Reconciliation of applicable tax rate:

(Amounts in Euro)	2015	2014
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**4.230.085**	**(18.210.414)**
Related tax as calculated by using the applicable tax rates 29% (2014 :26%)	*(1.226.725)*	*4.734.708*
Tax audit adjustments	-	(153.753)
Tax-exempt income	120.644	17.155
Tax rate change	(182.306)	-
Permanent tax differences	(320.894)	13.040
Recognition and derecognition of deferred tax asset on tax losses carried forward	(1.120.517)	847.548
Total income tax for the period	**(2.729.797)**	**5.458.698**
Applicable tax rate	**64,53%**	**(29,97%)**

Deferred tax

The deferred tax assets and liabilities that were recorded by Company and the movement of the relevant accounts are demonstrated below:

Movement of temporary differences:

(Amounts in Euro) 2015	Balance as at 1.1.2015	Recognised through profit or loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	Change in tax rate	Balance as at 31.12.2015
Property, plant & equipment	(5.907.945)	504.603	-	(681.708)	(6.085.050)
Loans-Notes	(3.234.716)	288.273	-	(373.237)	(3.319.680)
Intangible assets	(5.166)	189	-	(574)	(5.551)
Construction contracts	(300.279)	(422.681)	-	(34.648)	(757.608)
Derivatives	(90.929)	4.141	103.014	(10.114)	6.112
Investment property	6.393	-	-	738	7.131
Defined Benefit Obligation	229.080	1.817	(22.900)	26.642	234.639
Provisions	415.537	(87.929)	-	47.965	375.573
Other	-	92.079	-	211.247	303.326
Tax losses carried forward	7.930.055	(2.927.983)	-	573.874	5.575.946
Total Deferred tax liability	**(957.970)**	**(2.547.491)**	**80.114**	**(239.815)**	**(3.665.162)**

(Amounts in Euro) 2014	Balance as at 1.1.2014	Recognised through profit or loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	Change in tax rate	Balance as at 31.12.2014
Property, plant & equipment	(7.197.768)	1.699.803	(409.980)	-	(5.907.945)
Loans-Notes	(3.653.587)	418.871	-	-	(3.234.716)
Intangible assets	(7.372)	2.206	-	-	(5.166)
Construction contracts	-	(300.279)	-	-	(300.279)
Derivatives	(18.064)	(3.332)	(69.533)	-	(90.929)
Investment property	-	6.393	-	-	6.393
Finance leases	43.326	(43.326)	-	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation	95.759	64.771	68.550	-	229.080
Provisions	230.851	184.686	-	-	415.537
Tax losses carried forward	4.501.151	3.428.904	-	-	7.930.055
Total Deferred tax liability	**(6.005.704)**	**5.458.697**	**(410.963)**	-	**(957.970)**

For the calculation of deferred taxes, the applicable tax rates or those that are substantially enacted on the reporting date are used.

Tax losses carried forward

The tax losses carried forward of the company per fiscal year are presented below:

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
6.489.022	-	5.703.539	10.117.254	-	**22.309.815**

On 31 December 2015, the Company has recognised a deferred tax asset for a part of the above tax losses carried forward and specifically for the amount of EUR 19,2 million, since management estimates that this amount is recoverable in the future. Tax losses can be offset against taxable profits for five years.

12. Employee Benefit Obligation

According to IFRS, the liabilities of the Company towards social security funds of its employees are split into defined-contribution and defined-benefit plans.

According to the Greek Labour Law employees are entitled to compensation when dismissed or retiring, the level of which is related to employee salary, length of service and the mode of departure (dismissal or retirement). Employees who resign or are dismissed on specific grounds are not entitled to compensation. The compensation payable in the case of retirement is 40% of the amount which would have been paid for unjustified dismissal. The level of compensation finally paid by the Company is determined by taking into account the employee's length of service and salary.

A liability is considered to be related to defined contribution plans when the accrued part thereof is regularly accounted for. This practice is similar to the practice under current Greek law, in other words payment to insurance funds of employer contributions for the length of employee service.

For pension plans falling into the defined benefit category, the IFRSs have set certain requirements concerning the valuation of the current liability and the principles and actuarial assumptions which have to be followed to assess the liability deriving from those pension plans. The obligation which is posted is based on the projected unit credit method which calculates the current value of the accrued obligation.

As far as the Group companies abroad are concerned, based on the legislation applicable there, there is no obligation to pay compensation to retiring employees.

The employee benefit obligation was calculated based on an actuarial study performed by an independent third party (AON HEWITT). The following tables set out the composition of net expenditure for the relevant liability posted through profit or loss and equity for the years 2015 and 2014 respectively.

a. Movement in employee benefit obligation

(Amounts in Euro)	2015	2014
Movement of net liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position		
Balance at the beginning of the year	884.083	633.231
Benefits paid	(110.488)	(215.434)
Amount recognised as expense in the income statement	114.469	202.632
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(78.964)	263.654
Balance at year-end	**809.100**	**884.083**
Analysis of amounts recognised in the income statement		
Current service cost	48.697	25.239
Interest cost	13.261	20.263
Curtailment/ settlement/ termination cost	52.511	157.130
Amount recognised as expense in the income statement	**114.469**	**202.632**
Analysis of amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss / (gain)- financial assumptions	(54.500)	200.929
Actuarial loss / (gain) – experience adjustment	(24.464)	62.725
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	**(78.964)**	**263.654**

During 2015, the Company paid a total amount equal to EUR 110.488 for compensation to employees who were either dismissed or departed on a voluntary basis. In accordance with IAS 19, the event generating the liability is the termination of service rather than the employee’s service. Therefore, these particular payments generated an additional cost of EUR 52.511 for the Company, which is equal to the excess amount of the benefit paid compared to the corresponding expected liability and it was recorded as “Curtailment/ settlement/ termination cost”.

b. Actuarial assumptions

The main assumptions on which the actuarial study was based to calculate the provision are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	2,00%	1,50%
Inflation	1,75%	1,75%
Future wage increase	1,75%	1,75%
Plan duration	15,45	15,62

c. Sensitivity analysis

The defined benefit obligation (DBO) depends on the assumptions used in the actuarial study. Therefore, on the valuation date (31/12/2015):

- If a lower discount rate by 0,5% had been used (namely 1,5% instead of 2,0%), the DBO would have been higher by approximately 8,2%.
- If a higher discount rate by 0.5% had been used (namely 2,5% instead of 2,0%), the DBO would have been lower by approximately 7,4%.
- If a higher increase in pay by 0.5% had been used (namely 2,25% instead of 1,75%), the DBO would have been higher by approximately 8,2%.
- If a lower increase in pay by 0.5% had been used (namely 1,25% instead of 1,75%), the DBO would have been lower by approximately 7.5%.
- If an assumption of nil voluntary retirement had been used, the DBO would have been higher by approximately 2.5%.

13. Construction contracts

The Company deals with construction contracts mainly for the construction and installation of high-voltage land and submarine cables.

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Total revenue recognised for the period from construction contracts		
- Invoiced amounts	22.183.466	-
- Non-invoiced amounts	13.963.545	2.008.570
Amount of advances received	-	5.336.810
Amount of retentions	-	-

There are no significant contingent liabilities pertaining to the projects of the Company on the reporting date.

14. Property, plant and equipment

(Amounts in Euro)

	Land & Buildings	Transport means & other mechanical equipment	Production Machinery	Furniture and other equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Total
Fair value / Acquisition cost						
Balance as at 01/01/2014	**30.288.925**	**7.604.176**	**33.556.401**	**1.174.386**	**49.307.399**	**121.931.287**
Additions	547.443	675.871	5.099.757	110.050	16.440.341	22.873.462
Fair value adjustment	(3.091.999)	-	(595.585)	-	-	(3.687.584)
Reclassifications*	9.247.262	7.492.755	45.701.904	128.943	(63.533.327)	(962.463)
Reclass due to fair value adjustment	(5.488.286)	-	(10.871.903)	-	-	(16.360.189)
Disposals	(321.890)	(1.608.975)	-	-	-	(1.930.865)
Balance as at 31/12/2014	**31.181.455**	**14.163.827**	**72.890.574**	**1.413.379**	**2.214.413**	**121.863.648**
Balance as at 1/1/2015	**31.181.455**	**14.163.827**	**72.890.574**	**1.413.379**	**2.214.413**	**121.863.648**
Additions	3.989	290.082	100.765	72.828	4.731.222	5.198.886
Reclassifications*	404.120	392.091	3.289.147	52.976	(4.527.776)	(389.442)
Disposals	-	(90.871)	(809.406)	-	-	(900.277)
Balance as at 31/12/2015	**31.589.564**	**14.755.129**	**75.471.080**	**1.539.182**	**2.417.859**	**125.772.815**
Accumulated Depreciation / Impairment						
Balance as at 1/1/2014	**(4.836.016)**	**(2.844.795)**	**(8.736.301)**	**(352.429)**	**-**	**(16.769.540)**
Depreciation for the year	(718.173)	(735.338)	(2.135.602)	(149.067)	-	(3.738.180)
Reclass due to fair value adjustment	5.488.286	-	10.871.903	-	-	16.360.189
Disposals	65.903	524.146	-	-	-	590.049
Balance as at 31/12/2014	**-**	**(3.055.987)**	**-**	**(501.496)**	**-**	**(3.557.483)**
Balance as at 1/1/2015	**-**	**(3.055.987)**	**-**	**(501.496)**	**-**	**(3.557.483)**
Depreciation for the year	(838.673)	(939.953)	(3.079.108)	(167.474)	-	(5.025.208)
Disposals	-	35.021	19.468	-	-	54.489
Balance as at 31/12/2015	**(838.673)**	**(3.960.918)**	**(3.059.640)**	**(668.970)**	**-**	**(8.528.201)**
Net book value:						
As at 31/12/2014	**31.181.455**	**11.107.840**	**72.890.574**	**911.882**	**2.214.413**	**118.306.164**
As at 31/12/2015	**30.750.981**	**10.794.211**	**72.411.440**	**870.212**	**2.417.859**	**117.244.613**

*: The negative balance of reclassifications at the acquisition cost of fixed assets is offset against the positive balance of reclassifications to intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment have been measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Transportation and other mechanical equipment, furniture and other equipment and fixed assets under construction are recognised at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

a. Fair value measurement

During 2014, the Company decided to change the valuation policy for property, plant and equipment in order to give a true and fair view of the actual value of its assets. The following factors led to this decision:

- The considerable decrease in the value of land of the companies in Greece due to the drop in property prices in Greece at prices lower than acquisition cost (acquisition cost for purchases after 2005 or estimated cost at the time of transition to IFRS in 2005).
- Continuous upgrades and improvements of production machinery and buildings and their outstanding maintenance level as a result of which, currently their fair value is considerably higher than the book value.

The valuation methods to measure fair value that were used based on IFRS 13 are as follows:

Land
The method of comparable values (market approach) was used for land (fields and lots). According to this method, the value is determined based on the conclusions drawn from research and collection of comparable items, namely items with the maximum possible similarity of characteristics with the property under assessment. The fair value measurement of fields and lots is classified in Level 2 according to the assumptions used in the application of the valuation techniques that were implemented.

Buildings
The depreciated replacement cost was applied to determine the fair value of buildings. According to this method, the value of the field within which the assessable structure or building complex has been constructed is initially determined and thereafter the depreciated replacement cost (or restoration cost) of buildings, facilities and other land reclamation works is calculated. The depreciated value depends on the age, maintenance level, quality and construction specifications as well as the utility and functionality of the buildings and facilities. The fair value measurement of buildings is classified in Level 3 according to the assumptions used in the application of the valuation techniques that were implemented.

Production machinery – technical works
The method of historic acquisition cost and current replacement value was used for machinery and technical works. This particular method uses the registered acquisition cost (based on fixed assets register), current replacement cost new and the useful life as well as the impairment of equipment due to physical, functional and technical obsolescence. The fair value measurement of production machinery and technical works is classified in Level 3 according to the assumptions used in the application of the valuation techniques that were implemented.

Fixed assets assessment studies were assigned to independent recognised valuators. Specifically, they were assigned to AXIES S.A. (member of CBRE international network) and GLP VALUES S.A. (associate of GVA). The studies conducted used the 31st of December 2014 as assessment date.

As a result of the fixed assets reassessment that took place on 31.12.2014, the Company carries out a fixed asset value reassessment at regular intervals. For 2015, the Company did not reassess the value of fixed assets given that:

1. No change in the use of fixed equipment took place.
2. No destruction or damage took place that could lead to diminished cash generating capacity the Company's equipment.
3. There were no external factors that could alter significantly the value of fixed assets.

As for the fixed assets measured at fair value, if they were recognised at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation for the Company, the non-amortised value on 31 December 2015 would be:

- Land and buildings: EUR 33.768.740 (31/12/2014: EUR 34.273.454) and
- Production machinery, transport means & other mechanical equipment: EUR 83.625.661 (31/12/2014: EUR 84.594.000).

b. Mortgages on fixed assets

Mortgages amounting to EUR 49 million have been raised on the fixed assets of the Company to secure loans and borrowings received.

c. Fixed assets under construction

The account "Fixed assets under construction" concerns mainly machinery the installation of which had not been completed by 31 December 2015.

15. Intangible assets

(Amounts in Euro)

	Trademarks & licenses	Software	Other	Total
Acquisition cost				
Balance as at 1/1/2014	**56.680**	**143.315**	**283.975**	**483.970**
Additions	101.389	-	-	101.389
Reclassifications	943.798	18.667	-	962.465
Balance as at 31/12/2014	**1.101.867**	**161.982**	**283.975**	**1.547.824**
Additions	84.086	-	-	84.086
Reclassifications	331.342	58.100	-	389.442
Balance as at 31/12/2015	**1.517.295**	**220.082**	**283.975**	**2.021.351**
Accumulated Depreciation / Impairment				
Balance as at 1/1/2014	**-**	**(62.420)**	**(67.800)**	**(130.220)**
Amortization for the year	(5.668)	(33.289)	(31.388)	(70.345)
Balance as at 31/12/2014	**(5.668)**	**(95.709)**	**(99.187)**	**(200.565)**
Amortization for the year	(119.850)	(33.951)	(27.317)	(181.118)
Balance as at 31/12/2015	**(125.518)**	**(129.661)**	**(126.504)**	**(381.683)**
Net book value:				
As at 31/12/2014	**1.096.199**	**66.273**	**184.788**	**1.347.259**
As at 31/12/2015	**1.391.777**	**90.421**	**157.471**	**1.639.668**

16. Investment property

Investment property was measured at fair value on 31 December 2015.

(Amounts in Euro)	**2015**	**2014**
Opening balance	**332.039**	-
Additions	-	389.141
Fair value adjustment	-	(57.102)
Balance at the end of the year	**332.039**	**332.039**

On 31 December 2015, investment property was measured at fair value by using the method of comparable values (market approach). The valuation was assigned to an independent recognised valuator and specifically to GLP VALUES S.A. (associate of GVA). The study was carried out with the 31st of December 2015 as assessment date.

The fair value measurement of investment property is classified in Level 2 according to the assumptions used in the application of the valuation techniques that were implemented.

The valuation method implemented to determine the fair value of the Company's investment property reflects the more efficient and better use of these properties, as such is specified by Company's management.

17. Other investments

The Company has a 50% holding in the share capital of Fulgeka S.A. which is in a state of liquidation, and the Company has raised a provision for full impairment of its holding's acquisition cost in a previous year. The Company does not consolidate said company because the other shareholder (other 50%) carries out the control and management of the company.

18. Inventories

Company's inventories are analysed as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Raw materials, auxiliaries, spare parts & consumables	9.677.576	13.820.799
Finished products	1.157.559	361.325
Semi-finished products	11.853.582	14.722.645
Merchandise	12.915	6.445
Work in progress	-	88.365
By-products & deposits	1.116.745	761.055
Down payments for the purchase of inventories	556.154	825.892
	24.374.531	**30.586.526**

Inventories are presented at the lower between their acquisition or production cost and net realisable value which is their expected selling price less the costs required for such sale.

On 31 December 2015 the Company has recorded a write down for inventories of EUR 0,8 million compared to EUR 0,4 million in 2014 that management deems adequate under the circumstances.
The consumption of inventories charged to cost of goods sold amounts to EUR 118,9 million.

19. Trade and other receivables

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Trade receivables	647.378	1.153.365
Gross amount due from customers for construction contracts	13.963.545	2.008.570
Receivables from related parties	1.406.785	2.907.362
Tax receivables	3.406.393	6.883.658
Other debtors	12.441.720	7.204.947
Other advance payments	236.968	256.795
	32.102.789	**20.414.697**

The above amounts of trade and other receivables include a provision for impairment equal to EUR 2,4 million and EUR 2,2 million for 2015 and 2014 respectively.

The line «Other debtors» of the table above includes an amount of EUR 4 million for 2015 (2014: 0), which concerns government grants approved and recognized during the period that has not been collected yet.
Additionally, The line «Other debtors» of the table above includes an amount of EUR 7,3 million for 2015 (2014: EUR 6,9 million), which concerns purchases of raw materials not received yet that were settled during the following fiscal year.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

(**Amounts in Euro)**

	2015	2014
Cash at hand	5.381	2.397
Bank deposits	1.304.211	553.863
	1.309.591	**556.260**

Out of the above sum of EUR 1.309.591, the amount of EUR 44.515 is denominated in foreign currency and has been valuated according to the Euro/ foreign currency rate as of 31 December 2015. Any foreign exchange differences that arose were posted to operating results.

21. Share Capital

The Company's share capital amounts to EUR 40.014.097 (2014: 37.368.097) and is divided into 13.610.237 (2014: 12.710.237) shares, with a nominal value of EUR 2.94.

The share premium of EUR 44.186.801 (2014: Ευρώ 32.432.801) is a supplement to the share capital and arose from the issue of shares in exchange for cash at a value higher than their nominal value.

On 15 April 2015, the General Shareholders Meeting decided to increase the Company's share capital by EUR 14.400.000 by issuing 900.000 new registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 2,94 and issue price of EUR 16,00 namely at a price above par of EUR 13,06 per share.

The amount of the increase was paid by the Company's unique shareholder HELLENIC CABLES S.A.

22. Reserves

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Statutory reserve	1.052.450	1.052.450
Hedging reserve	(12.852)	249.466
Fixed assets revaluation reserve	1.052.007	1.166.867
Special reserves	816.803	841.963
Untaxed reserves	11.427.378	11.427.378
	14.335.786	**14.738.124**

Statutory reserve: According to the Greek company law, companies are obliged to withhold 5% of their net annual post-tax profits to form statutory reserve until the balance of such statutory reserve is equal to or reaches at least 1/3 of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution but can be used to offset losses. Due to accumulated losses statutory reserve was not formed for 2015.

Special reserves: Special reserves have been set aside according to special provisions of incentive laws and especially refer to the Company's participation in the financing of investments falling under incentive laws. After the lapse of ten years from completion of the investments they concern, the Company may transfer them to a balance carried forward or capitalise them.

Untaxed reserves: The untaxed reserves have been set aside during previous years in accordance with special provisions of incentive laws. In case these reserves are distributed, they will be taxed using the tax rate applying at such time.
On 31 December 2015, the Company has made investments of EUR 33 million which fall under incentive law 3908/2011. Pursuant to this law, the Company has the right to establish, from accounting profits that it will earn in future years, an untaxed reserve up to EUR 1,98 million. This right shall expire during 2025.

Fixed assets revaluation reserve: This reserve concerns the gain resulting from the measurement of property, plant and equipment at fair value at 31/12/2014. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders until it is either carried forward through depreciation or through recognition of the gains resulting from any sale of fixed assets.

23. Loans and Borrowings

Long-term and short-term liabilities are broken down as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Long-term liabilities		
- Bank loans	3.382.872	5.419.727
- Bond loans	41.445.499	31.236.066
	44.828.371	**36.655.793**
Short-term liabilities		
- Bank loans	30.607.824	30.695.573
- Bond loans	1.413.377	-
	32.021.201	**30.695.573**
Total loans & borrowings	**76.849.572**	**67.351.366**

Terms and maturity of loans & borrowings repayments:

	Currency	Average interest rate 2015	Maturity	31.12.2015 Nominal value	31.12.2014 Nominal value
- Short-term	Euro	5,85%	2016	28.170.064	28.247.976
- Long-term	Euro	3,67%	2016-2027	44.828.371	36.655.793
- Short term instalment	Euro	3,54%	2016	3.851.137	2.447.597
				76.849.572	**67.351.366**

The nominal value of loans & borrowings differs from their book value due to the fair value measurement of Company's bond loan with a nominal value of EUR 42 million. Relevant reference is also made in Note 27.5.

24. Other long term liabilities

Other long term liabilities concern long-term notes payable used to purchase mechanical equipment.

25. Trade and other liabilities

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Suppliers	22.790.043	16.176.549
Payables to affiliates	18.899.567	38.560.143
Short-term notes payable	6.660.474	14.004.626
Transit credit balances	1.547.005	602.377
Sundry creditors	336.666	590.316
Accrued expenses	444.882	590.557
Advance payments from customers	384.015	5.514.137
Social security funds	329.612	340.996
Other payables	434.799	161.612
	51.827.063	**76.541.313**

The line "Suppliers" includes an amount of EUR 4.468.400, which concern commercial papers.

26. Government Grants

The movement of grants during the years 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Balance as at 1 January	7.914.769	60.750
Collection of grants	-	7.920.000
Grants approved during the year	3.996.778	-
Grants amortization	(425.541)	(65.981)
Balance as at 31 December	**11.486.006**	**7.914.769**

Grants concern investments made for the purchase and installation of tangible assets.

During 2015, the Company recognised an amount of € 4 million as receivable from grants given the fact that the Company has met all formal and substantial terms pertaining to the specific grants. The above amounts are expected to be received during the next year.

Grants amortization corresponding to fixed assets depreciation is posted in the account “Other income” in the Income Statement.

All terms relating to the receipt of grants are fulfilled by the Company.

27. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

General

The Company is exposed to the following risks from the use of its financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This paragraph presents information regarding the Company’s exposure to each one of the above risks, the Company’s objectives, the policies and procedures it applies for the calculation and management of risks, as well as the management of the Company’s capital. Additional quantitative information on such disclosures is included throughout the financial statements.

The Board of Directors bears the overall responsibility for the creation and supervision of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company’s risk management policies are applied in order to identify and analyse the risks that the Company is exposed to and set audit points and risk-taking limits. The risk management policies and relevant systems are periodically examined so as to take into account any changes in the market and the Company’s activities.

In the context of the aforementioned facts, the Company has evaluated any effects that the management of financial risks may have due to the current macroeconomic situation and business environment in Greece.
The developments during 2015 and the discussions at national and international level regarding the review of Greece's financing program terms prolong the volatility in the macroeconomic and financial environment in Greece. The return of economic stability depends to a large extent on the actions and decisions taken by institutions in Greece and abroad.

Taking into consideration that the sales of submarine cables in the domestic market concern the performance of already signed contracts for projects having secured their financing and that the sales of wires and conductors are made primarily to companies of VIOHALCO Group, the Company estimates that any negative developments in the Greek economy are not expected to have a considerable impact on its smooth operation.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur financial loss if a client or third counterparty to a transaction on a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations mainly arising from receivables from customers and investments in securities.

Trade and other receivables

Company's exposure to credit risk is affected mainly by the specific characteristics of each individual customer. The statistics associated with the Company's customer base, including the default risk that exists in a specific market and country where customers are in operation, have a limited effect on credit risk since there is no geographic concentration of credit risk. With the exception of the parent company and its affiliated company ICME ECAB, no customer participates in Company's income by more than 15%, while no customer has any open balance higher than 15% of all receivables, except of TERNA ENERGY SA, on whose behalf construction contract work is performed and management believes that there is no credit risk.

The Board of Directors has laid down a credit policy which requires that all new customers are scrutinised individually as regards their creditworthiness before the Company's normal payment and delivery terms and conditions are proposed to them. The creditworthiness test made by the Company includes the examination of bank sources regarding customers.

Credit limits are set for each customer which account for the maximum open balance a customer may have without the approval of the Board of Directors, which are reviewed every quarter. Any customers not complying with the average of the Company's creditworthiness criteria may hold transactions with the Company solely based on prepayments or letters of guarantee.

Most of the Company's customers hold long-lasting transactions with the Company and no losses have incurred. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped depending on their credit characteristics, their geographical region, the market in which they operate, the aging profile of their receivables and the existence of any previous financial difficulties.

Customer credit lines are normally determined based on the insurance limits obtained for them from insurance companies and then receivables are insured based on such credit lines.

Depending on the background of the customer and its capacity, the Company demands real or other security (e.g. letters of guarantee) in order to secure its receivables, if possible.

The Company records an impairment provision in specific cases of exposure to risk, which represents its estimate about losses incurred with respect to trade and other receivables and investments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfil its financial liabilities in due time. Company's approach to liquidity management is to secure, as much as possible, that it will always have sufficient cash to meet its obligations upon maturity both under normal and adverse circumstances without incurring unacceptable losses or jeopardising the Company's reputation.

To prevent liquidity risks, when preparing its annual budget, the Company estimates its cash flows for one year. The Company also estimates such cash flows every quarter so as to ensure that it holds sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its operating needs, including the fulfilment of its financial liabilities. This policy does not take into account the relevant effect from extreme conditions that cannot be foreseen.

There is no substantive liquidity risk because the Company fulfils its obligations of all types in due time. The relevant payables to suppliers are interest-free and settled within three months maximum. Note that in all events of lack of liquidity, the Company will be supported by its parent company.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates and raw material prices which can have an effect on the Company's results or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk management is aimed at controlling the Company's exposure to such risk within a framework of acceptable parameters, in parallel with performance optimisation in terms of risk management.

The Company bases both its purchases and sales on stock prices/indices linked to the prices of copper and other metals which are used by the Company and are included in its products. The risk from the fluctuation of metal prices is covered with hedging (futures contracts and options on the London Metal Exchange – LME). The Company, however, does not use hedging instruments for the entire stock of its operation and, as a result, any drop in metal prices may have a negative effect on its results through inventories depreciation.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in sales and purchases in other currency than the Company's functional currency which is Euro.

Regarding other financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company secures that its exposure to foreign exchange risk is kept at an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at current exchange rates when deemed necessary to deal with short-term imbalances.

Interest rate risk

The Company obtains funds for its investments and its working capital through bank loans, and therefore debit interest is charged to its results. Any upward trend of interest rates will have a negative effect on results since the Company will bear additional borrowing costs.

27.1 Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The book value of financial assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. On the reporting date the maximum exposure to credit risk was:

(Amounts in Euro)	**2015**	**2014**
Derivatives	-	349.727
Receivables from customers*	14.943.844	6.069.298
Cash and cash equivalents	1.309.591	556.260
Total	**16.253.435**	**6.975.285**

*In the line «Receivables from customers» of the table above are included only balances deriving only from commercial transactions.

Maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables from customers on the reporting date per geographical region was:

(Amounts in Euro)	**2015**	**2014**
Greece	14.481.769	2.422.344
Romania	255.430	2.370.750
Other EU countries	202.485	761.939
Other countries	4.160	514.265
Total	14.943.844	**6.069.298**

The maturity profile of trade receivables on the reporting date was:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Current	14.566.151	6.008.195
Overdue up to 6 months	199.000	38.855
Overdue for more than 6 months	178.693	22.248
Total	**14.943.844**	**6.069.298**

The Company has not raised any provision for impairment of overdue receivables up to 6 months because the Company estimates that the receivable is fully recoverable.

An impairment provision has been recorded for doubtful debts, which is analysed as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	**2014**
Balance as at 1 January	**2.235.067**	**2.614.531**
Impairment loss	175.059	-
Amounts written-off	-	(379.464)
Balance as at 31 December	**2.410.126**	**2.235.067**

Management believes that the provision recorded as at 31.12.2015 reflects the best possible estimate and the accounting balance of trade and other receivables approaches their fair value.

27.2 Liquidity risk

Below is given the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, including interest charges:

2015

(Amounts in Euro)	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total 31.12.2015
Bank loans	2.616.260	2.515.946	1.454.697	-	6.586.903
Bond loans	1.842.941	2.537.046	13.216.236	50.146.782	67.743.005
Long-term notes payable	1.473.595	2.662.099	7.314.376	2.379.734	13.829.804
Bank open accounts	28.558.082	-	-	-	28.558.082
Suppliers and other liabilities	51.827.063	-	-	-	51.827.063
Total	**86.317.941**	**7.715.091**	**21.985.309**	**52.526.516**	**168.544857**

Derivatives (Analysis per category)	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2015	Nominal value 31.12.2015	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Foreign exchange forward contracts (in USD)	(2.974)	(1.915.550)	(1.915.550)	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (in GBP)	-	-	-	-	-
Lead derivatives contracts	(6.640)	123.547	123.547	-	-
Aluminium derivatives contracts	(10.462)	1.209.821	1.209.821	-	-
Copper derivatives contracts	(1.000)	(108.010)	(108.010)	-	-
	(21.076)	**(690.192)**	**(690.192)**	**-**	**-**

2014

(Amounts in Euro)	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total 31.12.2014
Bank loans	2.627.099	2.561.590	3.930.914	-	9.119.603
Bond loans	130.320	1.325.359	3.976.080	53.457.069	58.888.828
Long-term notes payable	1.506.363	2.782.143	7.067.978	5.029.184	16.385.668
Bank open accounts	28.455.626	-	-	-	28.455.626
Suppliers and other liabilities	76.541.313	-	-	-	76.541.313
Total	**109.260.721**	**6.669.092**	**14.974.972**	**58.486.253**	**189.391.038**

Derivatives (Analysis per category)	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2014	Nominal value 31.12.2014	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Foreign exchange forward contracts (in USD)	12.610	(360.026)	(360.026)	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (in GBP)	-	-	-	-	-
Lead derivatives contracts	14.139	(733.422)	(733.422)	-	-
Aluminium derivatives contracts	323.551	6.113.995	6.113.995	-	-
Copper derivatives contracts	(573)	267.020	267.020	-	-
	349.727	**5.287.567**	**5.287.567**		**-**

The Company has approved credit lines with collaborating banks and is not expected to face liquidity problems to meet its short-term liabilities. Moreover, trade receivables are expected to be collected in their entirety within one year.

27.3 Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk

Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

31.12.2015	**EURO**	**USD**	**GBP**	**OTHER**	**TOTAL**
Trade and other receivables	32.091.371	11.418	-	-	32.102.789
Loans	(76.849.572)	-	-	-	(76.849.572)
Long-term notes payable	(10.233.541)	-	-	-	(10.233.541)
Suppliers and other liabilities	(52.023.592)	41.953	10.849	143.727	(51.827.063)
Cash and cash equivalents	1.274.706	33.518	1.367	-	1.309.591
Derivatives for hedging of the risks above (Nominal Value)	-	1.915.550	-	-	1.915.550
	(105.740.627)	**2.002.438**	**12.217**	**143.727**	**(103.582.245)**

(Amounts in Euro)

31.12.2014	**EURO**	**USD**	**GBP**	**OTHER**	**TOTAL**
Trade and other receivables	18.233.713	2.180.984	-	-	20.414.697
Loans	(67.351.366)	-	-	-	(67.351.366)
Long-term notes payable	(11.918.006)	-	-	-	(11.918.006)
Suppliers and other liabilities	(76.794.715)	196.613	(3.680)	60.469	(76.541.313)
Cash and cash equivalents	530.199	24.775	1.286	-	556.260
	(137.300.175)	**2.402.372**	**(2.394)**	**60.469**	**(134.839.728)**
Derivatives for hedging of the risks above (Nominal Value)	-	360.026	-	-	360.026
	(137.300.175)	**2.762.398**	**(2.394)**	**60.469**	**(134.479.702)**

The exchange rates used per fiscal year are as follows:

Euro	**Exchange rate on**	
	31.12.2015	**31.12.2014**
USD	1,1095	1,2141
GBP	0,7258	0,7789

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% decrease of Euro in relation to the following currencies on 31 December would increase (decrease) shareholder's equity and results by the amounts set out below. This analysis assumes that all the other variables and especially interest rates remain fixed.

(Amounts in Euro)	**Profit or loss**	
	2015	**2014**
USD	242.228	306.933
GBP	996	(266)
	243.225	**306.667**

A 10% rise of Euro in relation to the above currencies on 31 December would have the opposite effect on the above currencies by the amounts set out below:

(Amounts in Euro)	**Profit or loss**	
	2015	**2014**
USD	(222.493)	(251.127)
GBP	(1.357)	218
	(223.850)	**(250.909)**

27.4 Interest rate fluctuation risk

On the reporting date, the interest-bearing financial instruments of the Company are analyzed as follows in terms of interest rate risk:

(Amounts in Euro)	**2015**	**2014**
Fixed rate		
Liabilities	39.662.485	39.065.917
Floating rate		
Liabilities	37.187.087	28.285.449
	76.849.572	**67.351.366**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate financial instruments

A 0.25% change in interest rates on the reporting date would increase (decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts set out below. This analysis assumes that all the other variables and especially exchange rates remain fixed.

	Profit or loss		**Equity**	
Effect in Euro as at 31.12.2015	**Increase by 0,25%**	**Decrease by 0,25%**	**Increase by 0,25%**	**Decrease by 0,25%**
Floating rate financial instruments	(211.938)	211.938	-	-
Effect in Euro as at 31.12.2014	**Increase by 0,25%**	**Decrease by 0,25%**	**Increase by 0,25%**	**Decrease by 0,25%**
Floating rate financial instruments	(153.493)	153.493	-	-

27.5 Fair value measurement

Fair value compared to book value

The fair value and the book value of financial assets and liabilities presented in the statement of financial position are as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015		2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	32.102.789	-	20.414.697	-
Loans and borrowings	76.849.572	71.775.729	67.351.366	62.928.424
Trade and other liabilities	62.060.604	-	88.459.318	-

The major part of the balance of the items "Trade and other receivables" and "Trade and other liabilities" has a limited maturity (*up to one year*) and, therefore, it is estimated that the carrying amount of these items approximates their fair value.

The majority of loans and borrowings of the Company have been received at a fixed rate, including the bond loan with a nominal value of EUR 42 million which has been assessed at EUR 25,9 million according to IAS 39 upon initial recognition. The measurement of such loan at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method generated the amount of EUR 0,9 million through profit or loss in 2015. On December 31, 2015, management estimates that the fair value of this loan is EUR 27,2 million while its carrying amount is EUR 32,2 million.

The Company has received loans with carrying amount of EUR 6,2 million on December 31, 2015 and has also assumed liabilities embedded in credit instruments (notes payable) with carrying amount EUR 12,4 million on December 31, 2015. Given that these liabilities have been initially recognised at fair value, Company's management estimates that the accounting balance thereof on December 31, 2015 approximates their fair value.

Classification of financial instruments based on their valuation according to fair value hierarchy

A classification table of financial instruments is provided below which depends on the quality of the data used to assess fair value:

- Level 1: Financial instruments measured at fair value using active market prices
- Level 2: Financial instruments measured at fair value using other unquestionably objective prices beyond active market
- Level 3: Financial instruments valued according to the Company's estimates since there is no observable data in the market.

	2015			2014		
(Amounts in Euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	337.117	12.610	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**337.117**	**12.610**	**-**
Derivative financial liabilities	18.102	2.974	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	-	71.775.729	-	-	62.928.424
Total	**18.102**	**2.974**	**71.775.729**	**337.117**	**12.610**	**62.928.424**

28. Commitments and contingent liabilities

28.1 Operating lease liabilities

The company leases machinery and transport means under operating lease agreements. The future lease payments, according to the operating lease agreements, are as follows:

(Amounts in Euro)	2015	2014
Up to 1 year	40.730	23.313
Between 1 and 5 years	107.421	69.927
	148.151	**93.240**

28.2 Contingent liabilities

The Company has contingent liabilities relating to bank collaterals, other guarantees and other issues arising in the course of their ordinary activity, which are as follows:
Η Εταιρεία έχει ενδεχόμενες υποχρεώσεις και απαιτήσεις σε σχέση με τράπεζες, λοιπές εγγυήσεις και άλλα θέματα που προκύπτουν στα πλαίσια της συνήθους δραστηριότητάς της, ως εξής:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Guarantees given for securing payables to suppliers	35.000	35.000
Guarantees for subsidies	14.048.811	14.048.811
Mortgages and statutory notices of mortgage on fixed assets	49.000.000	49.000.000
Guarantees given for securing the performance of contracts with customers	4.959.366	5.578.765
Other	412.000	300.000
	68.455.177	**68.962.576**

Capital commitments:

(Amounts in Euro)

	2015	2014
Property, plant and equipment	-	471.410
	-	**471.410**

The above commitments refer to the Company's investment program for the production of high voltage submarine cables.

28.3 Unaudited tax years

Fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been audited for the Company by the statutory auditor who was chosen as per Codified Law 2190/1920, namely the audit firm of chartered accountants "Deloitte Hadjipavlou, Sofianos & Cambanis S.A. – Chartered Accountants & Business Consultants" (statutory auditor) in accordance with article 82 of Law 2238/1994 and article 65a of Law 4174/13. The relevant tax compliance certificates were issued on the basis of "unqualified opinion" and did not include any qualifications.

The tax audit had not been completed by the statutory auditor for the fiscal year 2015 until the date the financial statements were approved. This audit is in progress and the relevant tax compliance report is expected to be granted after the financial statements for the year ended as at 31 December 2015 are published. If additional tax liabilities arise after the tax audit is completed, Company's management estimates and therefore no relevant provision for unaudited tax years has been recorded.

29. Related party transactions

Company's related parties include companies of the HELLENIC CABLES S.A. Group, executive members of its Board of Directors and the subsidiaries and associate companies of VIOHALCO SA/NV Group.

The balances of Company transactions with its related parties and the results related to these transactions are as follows:

I . Transactions with the parent company *	**2015**	**2014**
Receivables	1.057.096	183.548
Liabilities	16.983.173	37.393.188
Sales of products and other income	81.042.788	48.581.481
Purchases of products and other expenses	36.799.082	31.351.229

*: The intermediate parent companies HELLENIC CABLES and HALCOR S.A. and ultimate parent company VIOHALCO SA/NV are included.

II. Transactions with subsidiaries of VIOHALCO SA/NV Group	**2015**	**2014**
Receivables	349.689	2.723.814
Liabilities	1.916.394	1.166.955
Sales of products and other income	54.063.704	44.328.620
Purchases of products and other expenses	9.041.903	4.947.369

III. BoD members	**2015**	**2014**
Fees	202.996	204.927

All transactions with affiliates took place in accordance with the generally accepted commercial terms and will be settled in cash within a reasonable period of time.

30. Subsequent events

There were no significant events during 2016 that could affect the financial position of the Company.

* *

Athens, 8 March 2016

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE HEAD OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
GEORGIOS PASSAS **Φ 020251**	**IOANNIS THEONAS** **AE 035000**	**KONSTANTINOS STAMOULOS** **AI 521647**

D. FACTS AND INFORMATION ON THE YEAR FROM 1 JANUARY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015

FULGOR S.A.

HELLENIC CABLE INDUSTRY

No in General Register of Commerce 281701000
Address: Athens Tower, Building B, 2-4, Mesogheion Avenue, 11527, Athens
Facts and information on the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
(According to article 135 of Law 2190/20 for companies publishing annual financial statements, individual and consolidated, in accordance with IAS/IFRS)

The following facts and information arising from the financial statements aim to provide general information about the financial condition and results of FULGOR S.A. Therefore, readers are advised, before making any investment decision or other transaction with the issuer, to refer to the issuer's website where the financial statements and the review report of the statutory auditor, if necessary, are uploaded.

Certified Auditor : Nikolaos Kaisaris (Reg. No. SOEL : 23901)
Audit firm: Deloitte - Hadjipavlou Sofianos & Kambanis S.A. (Reg. No. SOEL: E 120)
Review type: Unqualified opinion
Competent Prefecture : Attikis
Date of financial statements approval by the Board of Directors : 8 March 2016
BoD composition: Chairman: Dapelo A., Vice-chairman: Passas G. and members : Batsolas I.,Theonas I., Alexiou A., Piperis E.,Vrodisis N., Weidenman R., Charalabos Vlachoutsikos
Website: www.fulgor.gr

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Amounts in €

	31-Dec-2015	31-Dec-2014
ASSETS		
Property, plant & equipment	117.244.613	118.306.165
Intangible assets	1.639.668	1.347.259
Other non-current assets	657.300	797.207
Inventories	24.374.531	30.586.526
Trade receivables	16.017.708	6.069.298
Other current assets	17.394.673	15.251.386
TOTAL ASSETS	**177.328.493**	**172.357.841**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Share Capital	40.014.097	37.368.097
Other equity items	(17.577.125)	(30.577.763)
Total equity of parent company's owners (a)	22.436.972	6.790.334
Minority Interest (b)	-	-
Total Equity (c)=(a) + (b)	**22.436.972**	**6.790.334**
Long-term loan liabilities	44.828.371	36.655.793
Provisions/ Other long-term liabilities	26.193.809	21.674.828
Short-term loan liabilities	32.021.201	30.695.573
Other short-term liabilities	51.848.140	76.541.313
Total liabilities (d)	**154.891.521**	**165.567.507**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (c) + (d)	**177.328.493**	**172.357.841**

DATA FROM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Amounts in €

	31-Dec-2015	31-Dec-2014
Total equity at beginning of period (01/01/2015 & 01/01/2014 respectively)	**6.790.334**	**14.260.388**
Period earnings/(loss) after taxes	1.500.288	(12.751.717)
Net income posted directly to equity	(253.650)	1.169.663
Share capital increase (decrease)	14.400.000	4.112.000
Total equity at end of period (31/12/2015 & 31/12/2014 respectively)	**22.436.972**	**6.790.334**

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND INFORMATION

1. For the unaudited tax years, reference is made in Note 28.3 of the Financial Statements.

2. The personnel employed by the Company on December 31st 2015 numbered 235 persons while on December 31st 2014 the corresponding figure was 187.

3. There are no disputed cases against Company and, thus, no relevant provisions have been raised. The company has recorded provision for bad debts amounting to EUR 2,4 million (31/12/2014 : EUR 2,2 million) and impairment provision for inventories amounting to EUR 0,8 million (31/12/2014 : EUR 0,5 million)

4. Prenotation of mortgage totalling € 49 million has been raised on the properties of the Company in order to secure long-term loans.

5. Cumulative income and expenses from beginning of the period and balances of receivables and payables of the Company at the end of the current period, which have arisen from its transactions with affiliated parties within the meaning of IAS 24, are as follows:

Amounts in €	
i) Income	135.106.492
ii) Expenses	45.840.985
iii) Receivables	1.406.785
iv) Payables	18.899.567
v) Transactions with and fees for Management executives and members	202.996

6. The amounts and nature of other comprehensive income after taxes for the Company are as follows:

(Amounts in €)	31-Dec-2015	31-Dec-2014
Valuation of derivatives at fair value	(355.219)	267.433
Employee Benefits Obligation	78.964	(263.654)
Revaluation of fixed assets	-	1.576.847
Related tax	22.605	(410.963)
Total other comprehensive income after taxes	**(253.650)**	**1.169.663**

7. The financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of the following companies:

Corporate name	Country of registered office	Method of consolidation	Holding percentage
HELLENIC CABLES S.A	GREECE	FULL	100%
HALCOR S.A.	GREECE	FULL	72,53%
VIOHALCO SA/NV	BELGIUM	FULL	45,64%

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Amounts in €

	1-Jan-2015 31-Dec-2015	1-Jan-2014 31-Dec-2014
Turnover	**178.447.085**	**111.055.843**
Gross profit/ (loss)	**17.838.818**	**(1.610.954)**
Earnings/ (loss) before taxes, financing & investment results	12.213.277	(12.058.151)
Earnings/ (loss) before taxes	**4.230.085**	**(18.210.415)**
Less taxes	(2.729.797)	5.458.698
Earnings/(loss) after taxes (A)	**1.500.288**	**(12.751.717)**
Other Comprehensive income after taxes (B)	**(253.650)**	**1.169.663**
Total Comprehensive income after taxes (A)+(B)	**1.246.638**	**(11.582.054)**
Basic post-tax earnings/ (loss) per share (in €)	**0,1124**	**(1,0064)**
Earnings/ (loss) before interest, taxes, financing, investment & depreciation	**16.994.062**	**(8.315.608)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Amounts in €

	1-Jan-2015 31-Dec-2015	1-Jan-2014 31-Dec-2014
Operating Activities		
Earnings before taxes (continuing activities)	4.230.085	(18.210.415)
Plus / less adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortization	5.206.326	3.808.524
(Profit)/ Loss from Sale of Fixed Assets	(31.243)	(176.602)
Grants amortization	(425.541)	(65.981)
Interest and related income	(88.884)	(11.637)
Losses from the destruction/impairment of fixed assets	40.773	5.583.699
Provisions	520.361	(365.766)
Results (income, expenses, profit and loss) from investment act.	15.584	(12.816)
Interest charges and related expenses	8.077.775	6.170.036
Plus/less adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	5.870.675	(9.210.813)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	(7.726.466)	(6.249.513)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables (except loans and borrowings)	(26.277.048)	14.572.889
Less:		
Interest and related expenses paid	(5.292.691)	(3.779.410)
Taxes paid	-	-
Total inflow / (outflow) from operating activities (a)	**(15.880.294)**	**(7.947.805)**
Investment activities		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	(5.282.972)	(23.363.991)
Proceeds from the sale of tangible and intangible assets	836.258	1.255.252
Interest received	88.884	11.637
Total inflow / (outflow) from investment activities (b)	**(4.357.830)**	**(22.097.102)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from share capital increase	14.400.000	4.112.000
Proceeds from issued / received loans	9.001.579	18.421.119
Repayment of loans	(2.410.124)	(2.410.124)
Grants received	-	7.920.000
Payment of financial lease	-	(166.641)
Total inflow/ (outflow) from financing activities (c)	**20.991.455**	**27.876.354**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents of the period (a) + (b) + (c)	**753.331**	**(2.168.553)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**556.260**	**2.724.813**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**1.309.591**	**556.260**

Athens 8 March 2016

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BoD
GEORGE PASSAS
Φ 020251

A MEMBER OF THE BoD
IOANNIS THEONAS
AE 035000

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
KONSTANTINOS STAMOULOS
AI 521647
LICENSE No, CLASS A: 0040083